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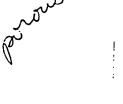


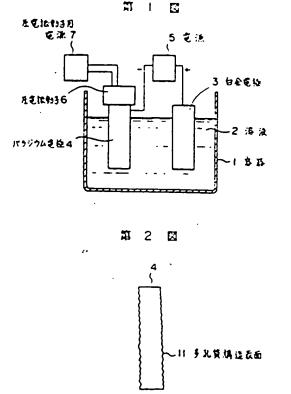
91-112850/16 J03 K08 X14 MATO 21.07.89 MATSUSHITA ELEC IND KK J(3-A) K(5-A3) 10 3053-195-A 21.07.89-JP-187531 (07.03.91) G21b-01 Appts. for generating energy - comprises sintered polycrystalline porous palladium cathode, treated ultrasonically to cause covitation, platinum anode and heavy water C91-048524 Energy generator comprises heavy water, Pt electrode as anode, Pd electrode as cathode, and power source. The Pd electrode is a sintered polycrystal porous structure having an average pore dia. of 0.1-500 microns, which is obtd. by sintering Pd powder at 1300-1600 deg.C in the atmosphere of N2, having an average grain size of 0.1-100 microns. The Pd electrode is subjected to a supersonic vibration to USE/ADVANTAGE. The energy generator generates great quantities of energy by fusion of heavy water in a simplified system at low cost, with 5-10% increase in energy productivity above the conventional non-porous ones. (4pp Dwg.No.1.2/3)

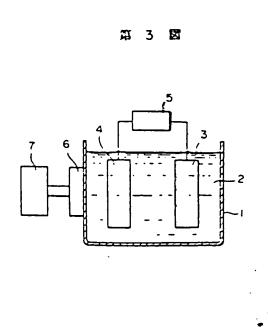
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APPARATUS FOR ENERGY GENERATION [Enerugi Hatseisohchi]

Masao Kasahara, et al.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Washington, D.C. December 1994

- (19) **JAPAN**
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- Application No.: 01-187531 (21)
- Application date: July 21, 1989 (22)
- (51) IPC: G 21 B 1/00
- Inventors: Masao Kasahara, et al. (72)
- Applicant: Matsushita Denki Sangyo K.K. (71)
- APPARATUS FOR ENERGY GENERATION (54)

#### 1. Title:

Apparatus for energy generation

#### 2. Claims:

- (1) In an apparatus for energy generation which comprises heavy water, a platinum electrode, a palladium electrode, and an electric source, in which the aforementioned platinum electrode is an anode while the aforementioned palladium electrode is a cathode, a porous material is used for the aforementioned palladium electrode, and the aforementioned palladium electrode is vibrated.
- (2) In an apparatus for energy generation which comprises heavy water, a platinum electrode, a palladium electrode, and an electric source, in which the aforementioned platinum electrode is an anode while the aforementioned palladium electrode is a cathode, a porous material is used for the aforementioned palladium electrode, and the aforementioned palladium electrode is supersonically vibrated.
- (3) In an apparatus for energy generation which comprises heavy water, a platinum electrode, a palladium electrode, and an electric source, in which the aforementioned platinum electrode is an anode while the aforementioned palladium electrode is a cathode, a porous material consisting of a polycrystal sintered material is used for the aforementioned palladium electrode, and a cavitation is generated in the aforementioned porous palladium electrode by supersonic wave.
- (4) In the apparatus for energy generation, described in **claims** (1), (2), or (3), the porous palladium electrode is formed by sintering palladium powder in the nitrogen atmosphere at 1,300~1,600°C.

- (5) In the apparatus for energy generation, described in claims (1), (2), or (3), the average palladium particle size of the porous palladium electrode is in a range between 0.1 microns and 100 microns.
- (6) In the apparatus for energy generation, described in claims (1), (2), or (3), the average hole size of the porous palladium electrode is in a range between 0.1 microns and 500 microns.

## 3. Detailed explanation of the invention:

### (Industrial application)

This invention relates to a simple-structured apparatus for energy generation.

#### (Conventional techniques)

Conventionally, a heavy hydrogen reactor, as an energy generating apparatus, is operated by a heavy hydrogen - heavy hydrogen fusion reaction at high temperature and high pressure.

## (Problems this invention intends to solve)

However, with the above-mentioned conventional heavy hydrogen reactor, an extremely expensive facility is needed, and the efficiency is very low.

This invention intends to eliminate the above-described shortcomings, and to propose equipment for energy generation by an extremely simple method to let a reaction proceeding inexpensively.

#### (Method for solving the problems)

In order to achieve the above-described purpose of the invention, equipment which comprises a solution consisting of heavy water and alkali halide, a platinum electrode, a palladium electrode, and an electric source is used. The platinum electrode is used as an anode, and the palladium electrode is used as a significantly unevem porous cathode. Electric energy is then supplied to the system to generate a large quantity of energy on the palladium electrode surface. Energy can be generated at extremely high efficiency by a supersonic vibration of the palladium electrode surface, and by forming a porous palladium electrode surface.

#### (Operation)

According to this invention, equipment which comprises heavy water, a platinum electrode, a palladium electrode, and an electric source is used. The platinum electrode is used as an anode, and the palladium electrode is used as a cathode. Electric energy is then supplied to the system to generate a large quantity of energy on the palladium electrode surface. In this case, by supersonic vibration of the palladium electrode surface, cavitation occurs on the palladium electrode surface. Through the cavitation, a high pressure and high temperature condition is developed on the electrode surface; thus, the agglutination reaction of heavy hydrogen is effectively increased. At the same time, a porous structure is formed on the palladium electrode surface to effectively increase the electrode surface area. In addition, by setting the particle size in a range between 0.1 micron and 100 microns, at which

the reaction is most efficiently conducted, energy can be generated with extremely high efficiency.

#### (Application examples)

Figure 1 shows an application example of the invented apparatus for energy generation. In Figure 1, (1) is a porcelain container which can stand at high temperature. (2) indicates the solution consisting of heavy water and alkali halides such as lithium chloride. (3) is a platinum electrode connected to the anode of the electric source. (4) is a palladium electrode connected to the cathode of the electric source. (5) is the electric source. (6) is a piezoelectric vibrator. (7) is the electric source for the piezoelectric vibrator (output of 10+ volts).

Solution (2) was placed in the container (1), then, electric power was supplied through the electric source (5) to the platinum electrode (3) and the palladium electrode (4). The palladium electrode (4) and the piezoelectric vibrator (6) were integrated to form a unit entity. The piezoelectric vibrator (6) was connected to the electric source (7) for the piezoelectric vibrator. Once the electric source (5) was switched on, the heavy water solution (2) began an electric decomposition. And, heavy hydrogen was gathered on the palladium electrode's (4) surface. At this moment, a large quantity of heat was generated on the palladium electrode's (4) surface. According to experiments, with 10+ volts of electric source for 20+ hours, about 50% more heat was generated than the inputted heat. When the electric source (7) for the piezoelectric vibrator was switched on, 30+ milliamperes of current began to flow and the piezoelectric vibrator vibrator (6) began to vibrate at 20+ KHz. Once a

strong supersonic wave was generated by the piezoelectric vibrator (6), the palladium electrode (4), which was integrated to the piezoelectric vibrator (6), also began vibrating supersonically. Thus, a strong cavitation occurred on the surface of the palladium electrode (4). As a result of this strong cavitation, the palladium electrode's (4) surface reached a state of extremely high pressure and high temperature. Thus, the agglutination reaction of heavy hydrogen on the palladium electrode's (4) surface was drastically accelerated. As a result, the amount of heat generated on the palladium electrode's (4) surface increased about 60% more than the case when there was no cavitation.

Figure 2 shows a cross-section of the palladium electrode (4) shown in Figure 1. In Figure 2, (4) is the palladium electrode. (11) indicates the uneven porous surface.

Next, operation of the apparatus described in the above-described application example is explained. When an electric current was passed on to the system, the agglutination reaction of heavy hydrogen (D) occurred on the palladium electrode's (4) surface; as a result, a large quantity of heat was generated. When the palladium electrode's (4) surface was made porous, this agglutination reaction occurred more easily. When a porous palladium electrode that was formed by sintering palladium powder in a nitrogen atmosphere at 1,300~1,600°C was used, the agglutination reaction proceeded extremely efficiently. The efficiency of the reaction was highest when the palladium particle size of the electrode formed by this sintering process was 0.1~100 microns. Average hole size was 10 microns (0.1~500 microns). According to the experiments, when the porous palladium electrode was used, the amount of heat generated was increased

5~10% more compared to the case when a non-porous electrode was used. With such a porous palladium electrode, the effective electrode surface area was large, and the heavy hydrogen agglutination reaction proceeded at high efficiency.

Figure 3 shows an apparatus for energy generation described in another application example of this invention. The parts indicated by numbers shown in Figure 3 correspond to those parts shown in Figure 1.

In Figure 3, solution (2) consisting of heavy water and alkali halides such as lithium chloride was placed in a container (1). The platinum electrode (3) and the palladium electrode (4) were placed, and were respectively connected to the anode and the cathode of the electric source (5) to supply electric power. The piezoelectric vibrator (6), mounted onto the outside wall of the container (1), was connected to the electric source (7) for the piezoelectric vibrator (6). Once the electric source for the piezoelectric vibrator was switched on, the piezoelectric vibrator (6) began vibrating. When the piezoelectric vibrator (6) began generating a strong supersonic wave, the palladium electrode (4), which was installed at the focusing point of the supersonic wave, also began its supersonic vibration. And, a strong cavitation occurred on the palladium electrode's (4) surface. As a result of this strong cavitation, the palladium electrode's (4) surface reached a state of extremely high pressure and high temperature. Thus, agglutination reaction of heavy hydrogen on the palladium electrode's (4) surface was drastically accelerated. As the electric source (5) was switched on, the heavy water solution began an electric decomposition, and heavy hydrogen began to be gathered on the palladium

electrode's (4) surface. Thus, a large amount of heat was generated. The mechanism is as described above.

The vibrator for generating vibration in the above-described palladium electrode does not have to be a piezoelectric vibrator. A magnetostrictive vibrator can also be used. The location for mounting a piezoelectric vibrator is not limited to what is described in the application examples. A piezoelectric vibrator can be mounted at the bottom part of the container. Particle size and hole shape of the porous palladium electrodes are not especially limited.

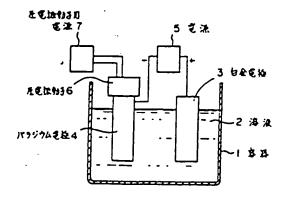
#### (Effects of the invention)

As is clear from the above-described application examples, the apparatus for energy generation is simple in its structure, and a large quantity of energy can be generated from the invented apparatus. Thus, this invention is industrially significant.

#### 4. Brief explanation of figures:

Figure 1 shows an apparatus for energy generation described in an application example of this invention. Figure 2 shows a cross-sectional diagram of the porous palladium electrode described in an application example of this invention. Figure 3 shows an apparatus for energy generation described in another application example of this invention.

1...container, 2...a solution consisting of heavy water and alkali halides, 3...platinum electrode, 4...palladium electrode, 5...electric source, 6...piezoelectric vibrator, 7...electric source for the piezoelectric vibrator, 11...porous surface.



# Figure 1

Keys to Figure 1:

1...container

2...a solution consisting of heavy water and alkali halides 3...platinum electrode

4...palladium electrode

5...electric source

6...piezoelectric vibrator

7...electric source for the piezoelectric vibrator

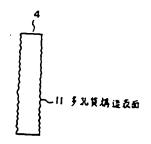


Figure 2

Keys to Figure 2:

11...porous surface

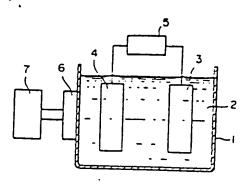


Figure 3

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会発明の名称

明

②発

エネルギー発生装置

**N**# 頭 平1-187531

田田 頭 平1(1989)7月21日

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- 1. 発明の名称
- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1) 鬼水と、白金世梅、パラジウム世極。 電談 とを有し、前記白金尤術を帰様、前記パラジウム 低値を陰極としたエネルギー発生装置において。 前記パラジウムゼ帳として多孔質構造のものを用 い、前記パラジウム電板を供助させて成ることを 特成とするエネルギー発生装置。
- (2) 低水と、白金は框、パラジウム規模、混製 とを有し、前記白金朮梗を降板、前記パラジウム 世柄を結構としたエネルギー発生製具において、 前記パラジウムは極として多孔質構造のものを用 い、前記パラジウム世帳を超音波挺動させて成る ことを特徴とするエネルギー発生質質。
- (3) 並水と、白金電框、パラジウム電板、電気 とを有し、前記白金単板を降板、前記パラジウム 覚権を結係としたエネルギー免生装置において、 前記パラジウム世版として多結品焼料体で構成さ

れた多孔質構造を用い、前記多孔質構造パラジウ ム党柄を超音波によりキャピテーションを発生さ せる構造として成ることを特別とするエネルギー 兒生装置.

- (4) 多孔質構造パラジウム電板は、パラジウム 粉末を宜滑が四気中、1300~1600℃で焼結形成し たものであることを特徴とする領求項(1)。(2)ま たは(3)記録のエネルギー発生装賞。
- (5) 多孔質構造パラジウム世帳のパラジウム平 均粒径は、0.1~100ミクロンの範囲にあることを 特敗とする請求項(i)。(2)または(3)記録のエネ ルギー発生装置。
- (6) 多孔質構造パラジウム電桶は、平均孔径 0.1~500ミクロンの短避にあることを特徴とする **請求項(1), (2)または(3)記収のエネルギー発生** иn.
- 3. 見明の詳細な説明

(産業上の料用分野)

本発明は簡単な構成によるエネルギー発生装置 に関するものである。

#### 特別平3-53195(2)

(従来の技術)

従来、エネルギー免生装置としての爪水消反応 装置は、高温、高圧下において、低水井=爪水溝 を融合反応させることにより行わせていた。

(発明が解決しようとするほ紅)

しかしながら、上記従来の型水系反応装置は、 柄のて高値な設置を必要とし、しかも柄のて効率 が悪い等の欠点があった。

本見明は上記の欠点をなくし、権めて簡単な方法により、安価に反応を行わしめることによる、 エネルギー発生装置を提供することを目的とする ものである。

(双狐を解佚するための手段)

本発明は上記目的を達成するために、窓水及び アルカリハライドから成る熔板と、白金電板、パ ラジウム電板、電波とから構成した装置を用い、 白金電板を騎板、パラジウム電板を凸凹の大きい 多孔質構造の陰電板として電気エネルギーを供給 することにより、パラジウム電板表面に大量のエ ネルギーを発生させるもので、このとき、パラジ

できる.

(実施例)

第1回は本発明の一実施例におけるエネルギー 発生装置の概略を示している。第1回において、 1は高温に耐える磁器等から成る容易、2は底水 及び塩化リチウム等のアルカリハライド等から成 る溶液、3は電弧の静極に接続された自金電板、 4は電影の精板に接続されたパラジウム電板、5 は電影、6は圧電器数子、7は出力電圧10数ポル トの圧電器数子用電器である。

名間1にお枝2を入れ、白金粒桶3及びパラジウム電極4を配し電線5のよって電力を供給する。パラジウム電桶4は圧電型助子6と一体になっており、圧電型助子6は圧電製助子用電線7に電気のに接続されている。電波5のスイッチを入れると同時に、州水の磨接2は電気分解を開始し、乳水の磨接2は電気分解を開始し、乳水のはパラジウム電極4の表面に多量の熱量が発生する。実験によると、電点として10数ポルト、20般時間後に印加熱量の約50%間の無量が発生した。ここ

ウム電極表面を切び改替的させることにより、また、パラジウム電極表面を多孔質構造に形成せしめることによって、他ので高効率のエネルギー発生を行わせることができることを発見したことに はづいている。

(作用)

第2回は本見明の第1回のパラジウム電板4の所面を示したものである。第2回において、4日パラジウム電板、11日凸凹をつけた多孔質調査及前である。

次に上記実施例の動作について説明する。上記 実施例において、通过時のパラジウム電解4の及 面では、宝水海口による基集反応が起こっており。

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#### 特開至3-53195(3)

そのため多駄の熱駄が発生していると考えられる。 この時、パラジウム世長4の表面を多孔質にする と、この反応は益々尽こり易くなると考えられる。 」そこで、この多孔質精造パラジウムな概を形成す るのに、パラジウム粉末を京選お四気中、1300~ 1600℃で焼結形成することにより製造したところ、 極めて高効率の反応が進行することが確認できた。 またこの時得られた世様のパラジウム校長は、 0.1~100ミクロンの大きさの時、疑も効率がよか った。また孔径は、平均10ミクロン(0.1~500ミ クロン)程度であった。実験によると、この多孔 貫構遊パラジウム選択を用いると、多孔質でない 場合に比べ、発生熱量は、5~10%時の折が得ら れた。このような構成の多孔質構造パラジウム型 極では、世極表面積が実効的に大きく、煮水刃の **真須反応が高効率で進むことによるものと思われ** 

第3回は、本免明の他の実施例におけるエネルギー発生装置の概略を示す図である。第3回における数字は第1回のそれぞれと一致させてある。

盘が発生する。この機構は上記の通りである。

なお、上記パラジウム電極を趨動させるために 用いた趨動子は、圧電視動子に限定されず、 は至 型提動子でもよく、また、該理動子の取り付け位 置も、上記実施例に限定されず、容易の匹部分で もよい。また、該多孔質構造パラジウム電極の粒 任及び孔の形状は特に限定されない。

(発明の効果)

本発明は、上記支統例から明らかなように、このように構成したエネルギー発生装置は簡単な構成でかつ多量のエネルギーを発生し得るものを提供できるため、産業上限ので大きな登泉を有する。
4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1回は本発明の一次流例におけるエネルギー 発生装置の機略圏、第2回は本発明の実施例にお ける多孔質構造パラジウム電極の新面図、第3回 は本発明の他の実施例におけるエネルギーを生装 置の機略圏である。

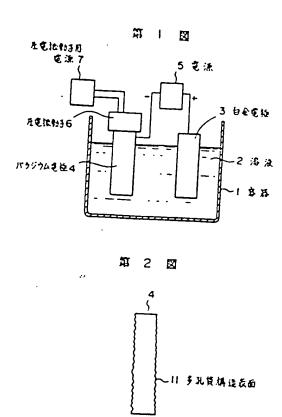
1 … 存居、 2 … 東水及びアルカリハ ライド等から収る溶液、 3 … 白金位板、

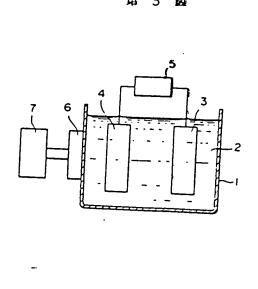
刃3回において、容器1内に黒水及び単化リチ ウム节のアルカリハライド帯からなる段板2を入 れ、白金竜横3及びパラジウム電標4を隠し、な 然5の福福及び琉璃に投稿しせ力を供給する。圧 市最助子6は容器1の外壁に静止して取りつけら れており、圧は低的子6は圧電器助子用収斂でに 双気的に接続されている。ここで、圧電投助子用 社成7のスイッチを入れると、圧 牡母助子6は根 的を開始する。圧度無助子6載、強力な超程改多 発生すると、この組合故の焦点の位置に放り付け られているパラジウム電板4も、同時に組登校費 かし、はパラジウムな概4の表面では、強力なキ ャピテーションが尽こる。この住力なキャピテー ションにより、故パラジウム電視4の表面では、 非常に大きな圧力と、 高温度の状態となる。 その ため、ほパラジウム心様4の表面での兎水素の錠 災反応が急激に進む。 ここで、韓烈 5 の スイッチ を入れると同時に、永水の溶液では磁気分解を開 始しに重水素は、 パラジウム電視4の表面に奨ま る。その時パラジウム党権4の表面に、多駄の然

4 … パラジウム電視、 5 … 電視、 6 … 圧電視動子、 7 … 圧電機動子用 電源、 11 … 多孔質構造表酶。

> 特許出類人 松下地區產業核式会社 代 理 人 月 對 抗 可

# 捐稿手3-53195(4)





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